

Uacolina



ALLEN COFFIN, Editor.

"First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."---Paul

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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A Weekly Journal of the Times,

THE LEADER will be devoted to the interest of Free Labor and general reform.

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this State will ensure peace, prosperity, and domes tic tranquility.

That self evident truth, contained in the Declaration of Independence, "That all man are created

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support to all important public measures and practi White fearless in its advocacy of the right, and frank in its denunciation of the wrong, its column

will never be made a channel of coarse parsons abuse. It will deal with principles rather than men and allow the free and e coded discussion of all sub jects pertaining to the public good.

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To the Colored Prople of South Carolina.

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Charleston P. O.

Before to Charles Wilder and Israel Smith, Column pla, S. C.

Oct. 28-4

POETRY.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOULLY ASSASSINATED, APRIL 14, 1865,

You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier, You, who with mucking pencil wont to trace, Broad for the self complacent British oncor,

His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face,

His gount, guaried hands, his unkempt bristling hair His garb uncouth, his bearing Ill at case, His lack of all we pride as debunar, Of power or will to shine, of art to please

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh. Judging each step, as though the way were plain; Reckless, so it could point its paragraph, Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears for winding sheet The stars and stripes he lived to rear ancw, Between the monraers at his head and feet, Lay, scurrile jester, is there room for you?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer. To lame my pencil, and confute my pen-To make me own this kind of princes peer, This rall-splitter a true-born king of men

My shallow judgement I had learnt to rue, Nothing how to occasion's height he rose, How his quaint wit made home-truth seem more true How, from like, his temper grew by blows.

flow fumble, yet how hopeful he rould be : How in good formue and in ill the same; Nor bitter in success, nor beautful he. Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame

He went shout his work-such work as few Ever had laid on head and heart and hands one who knows, where there's a task to d . Man's honest will must heavens good grace ea

The trusts the strength will with the burden grow That God makes instruments to work his will, that that will we can arrive to know, Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

he went forth to battle on the sld : That he felt clear was Liberty's and Hight's As in his peasant toyhou! he had plied His earlare with rule Nature's thwarting me

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil. The from bark t at turns the lumberer's age, The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's tall, The prairie, alling the mazel wan lever's tracket

the ambushee tudian, and the prowling bear-Such were the needs that helped his you is to train, lough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear, If but their stocks be of right girth on I greta.

o he grew up a destined work to do, And lived to do by four long, sufferlag years Ill-fate, ill feeling, ill report, lived through, And then be heard the hisses change I to cheers,

And took both with the same unwavering mood Til, as he come on light, from darkling days, And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood

I felon had, between the goal and him, Reached from behind his back, a trigger prestand those perployed and patient eyes were dim Those gaunt, long laboring limbs were laid to rest.

The words of mercy were upon his lips, Forgivenes in his heart and on his pen, When this vile murder-r brought swift eclipse To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to men

The Old World and the New, from sea to sea, Utter one voice of sympathy and shame Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high ; Sad life, cut short just as it triumph came.

A deed securat ! Strokes have been struck before By the sassasin's hand, whereof men doubt more of horror or disgrace they bore;

But thy foul crime, like Culn's, stands darkly ont.

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife, Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven : and with the martyr's crown crownest a life With much to praise, little to be forgiven !

great favorite with the minister, had been guilty of dancing at a friend's wedding. She is right is right. was summoned before the session to be dealt with-the grigs old fellows starnly concentrating their eyes up in her, as she stood trembling in her striped short gown and her pretty naked poncher in his youth. " Nee ill, sir," subbed out the dear little wongan, "Then, Jessie, my woman, sye dance " crisd the delighted doorer And so say I, to the extent that so long as our young guls think "one ill," they may dance their feet's fill, And so on with all the round

The white people of Wilmington, North Carolims, and viamity failed to get up a formidante negro rint on Ontisenus day, and we are informed that their thears of an insurrection are subsiding" Nemesis is not as revengeful as they had supposed.

The order recently issued from the war depairmant, mustering out 37 regiments, includes 24 colored organizations. The aggregate force mustered out is about 30,000.

COMMUNICATED.

MR EDITOR, -This is holiday week, and is much into people's private and social relations, but the public demonstrations have been, as a general thing, anything but devout.

On Monday there were at various points the most loathsome exhibitions of drunkenness, atend d with fighting and brutality. One officer had a finger shot off in quelling a riot. One nan was stabbed in the back, and another in

In spite of these louthsome scenes, however, here were some who passed the day in peaceful enfoyment.

It the occasion must be characterized by conduct that is sickening to all lovers of order and propriety, the day is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

I am not one of those who lay great stress upon mere observances, believing that fithes of are lazy and wont work, unless we have a driver mint, smise, an cumin should give way to the weightier matters of the law; yet I welcome oc, casions hallowed by pleasing associations, by meeting of friend with friend; by family gather, false witness against thy neighbor." It is useless ngs, and social re-unions.

I would not diminish the number of such occasions, for, when rightly observed, they soften our rough natures. Welcome, then, Christmas holders!

The tax commissioners are in town, leasing on the lan is for the next year. Some of the dered people compain considerably that a w white men should monopolize, as they icall t, so many of the plantations.

The commissioners pursue their own course a the matter, being responsible to the Govern, ment. We are in hopes, however, to preven oppressive speculation, backed by the an earl ies of the D partment. We are in hopes to seure to each family from ten 40 twenty series of and that they can provide for themselves Vcherthis course has seen pursued heretofore the scoply are much better off shan, where they hir worked by the mouth.

Paere is naturally a good deal of suxiety calong them to know who are to be the limit essors of these lands. That the lands are ists by every consil ration of justice no ablprisons will tourst. Corrainly they claim then on Iv and persistently on the ground of prom-... nels and ritoritel; and they will call r mos a fach if they are witheld. It must be companies of however that promises of individua al., and Proclimation of General in the saddle tre trable to ful unless rathed by positive enso men's, by proper authority. It is hoped however, that patience and t me will bring ev ry just right.

Some of the planters on the main, land come to the agents of the Bureau to frunish them helt, out with Christian doctrine, and let us know generally on shares or in partnerships. The that God is still alive, and that his will must be people, however distrust them, owing to their done in spite of all that human power can give, lively tem intrances of the past. They carry and that his people must be let go; and while this feeling to extremes. One man said bewould they are doing this, we will aid them by provwork for -ix cent- a day eleswhere rather than jing to the world that we are worthy of the work for a rebel. It may be artural to associ- right and privileges that belong to the universal ate rebels with whips and chains, we know that family of man. This is our requisition. on many plantations these are retained with and ex-slaves can in some cases, meet on friendly terms, and enter into arrangements advants;

Att planters are not flends. Sone will make s good arrangements as they are able. They have land and the Freedmen have not, but sinew and muscles instead. Congress has a solemn dury to these men. Will they perform it? It is not an unreasonable privilege to allow them to DANCING - Dancing is just the music for the cultivate the land under protection, and enjoy eet, the music for young legs, and is well called the benefits of their labor. Several Regiments the poetry of motion. A remember a story of a are to be mustered out soon. What will they good old auti-burgher minister. It was in the do? They wan bad. They are already comdays when dencing was held to be a great sin, plaining that they are shut out of government and to be dealt with by the session. Jessie, a lands by white monopolists. They are impulcountly and good and plithe young woman, and sive. They have not the patience of Job. They may be unreasonable in some cases, but what

HALTON HEAD, Dec. 30, 1865.

Ma. Entron. - It is for the interest of my race, that I beg the use of one of the columns in feet. The doctor, who was one of the divinity, your most worthy paper. I have noticed in ser and a deep thinker, greatly pitying, said, " Jes. eras of the e literials in the Daily News the asser sie, my women, were ye dancin'?" " Yes," tion made in regard to our incapability of taking souled Jessie. "Y moun e'en promise never to care of ourselves. I noticed how it was blowing dange again, Jessje?" " I wull, sir, I wall pro- us because we have not i nd, agricultural implemist," with a courrest, " Now, what were ye injents, medical attendance, provisions, clothing thinkin' a'. I saie, when ye were dencing ? Till and shoes. South Carolina would have face 14 truly," sack an old ther, who had been a chough to make public such fairs. Just think of having a people, numbering over 4,000,000, labor ing for 247 years, and if separated to day, we have not a toot of land to raise a grain of corn on, or a single hoe of a dollar to hay one with, This shaine lies not on us, but on the hard-h arted white people and their ungodly laws by which of the sungame and flowers God has thrown on labor for them for that long period; and all we age that they might mil for the wealth of their we wars forced into slavery and compelled to and along the path of his children. - the Broun got for our labor was one peck of corn and one appressors. But I thank the Level that the yoke pint of molasses per week, and one suit of clothes is broken and the opproued set free. Until this a year; and in many instances we were not al present hour I know that the 35th Regiment lowed to raise even a chicken. This is the rause had done its duty as well as any of the brave of our not having the things mentioned by the boys who defended their country's flag and Editor of the daily News, and he took particular their country, s honor. We want to let South caution not to give the cause. If he knows one Carolina know that we enlisted us men and thing he must know another, and it is strange shall come out of the service as men of average that he never stated this, unless he means only wisdom and capacity, unwitting to be considered grade us, and it'so, I don't see why he should ered foots. We fought for our rights, and now do it, unless i is only to have his press patron- we ask that we may receive them, promising to ized,

I also noticed that he claims that the white race only are to be christianized, and we are kft

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view of their christianity: 1st, they have stolen SAND-BANK JOTTINGS .- No. VI. us from our native land and sold us into slavery : thus breaking the eight commandment, for God says, "thou shalt not steal" 2nd, they have comvariously observed. I have not been able to look pelled our mothers, slaters and wives to sacrifice their virtue, to satisfy their (christian) lust; thus breaking the seventh commandment, for God says," thou shids not commit adultery." 3rd they have taken slavery to make a god of, for they have forgotten everything else; thus breaking the first commandment, for God says, "thou shalt have no other God but me," 4th, they have used the name of God and his Holy Scriptures during the war trying to prove fals shood, saying that it is the desire of God that we should be kept in slavery; thus breaking the second comm and ment for God gays, " thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." 5th, in many cases they punished us so severely that persons have died from the effect; thus breaking the sixth commandment, for God says. " thou shalt not kill." 6th, they have found out now that we are as free as themselves and say we are no account

in a state of barbarism. I will just here take a

We have already gone through the process of davery, and have acted our part faithfully. Wehave answered to all your calls, met all your demands, supplied your pockets, supported your families, paid all your taxes, and have a en the chief corner stone of your country. It s proper that we should have some recompense for our labor; and all the recompense that we require for our 247 years' labor is, to be " let

trying to make the whole world down on us by

their false and; thus breaking the ninth com-

to merition any thing about the fourth and tenth

commandments for their violations are too well

God, in his all-wise goodness, has thought it prudent that out race should not continue my longer as slaves and has, therefore, used the United States as an instrument in his hands to bring about this great change. Let us submit in his will cheerfully; and let humanity, and protherly love, and obedience to the laws of God ever continue to exist in our hearts; and, ilso let us try, by the help of our Creator, to heep that great and good and appropriate comman ment that teaches us to do unto ali men as we would have them do unto us; and, by so doing, it will put an send to all of this pr judue. If we are found out to be ignorant and incapable of self-government and of using the ballot, it is not Christianlike for them to degrade us continually and to legislate laws against us to keep us in ignorance, and, in a sly way, jrf to force us back into slavery; but rather let the legislative body enact such laws as will aid us in emerging from this degrated and ignorant state that we have long been in. Come

Repectfully, C. H. P. HEADQUARTESH U. S. FORCES. Waterborough, S.C. Jan. 2, 1866. To the Editor of the South Carolina Leader.

The late President, Abraham Lincoln, shall ong be remembered and never be forgotten. Our regiment was engaged at the battle of Ouluster, Pla., Capt. James Armstrong, who has been with his company since its organization, cheered us on by saying "Stand by the National Fing." We stood by the flig and the honor of the country, and proved our loyalty and derotion. And now, will not Congress allow us the rights of citizenship in that country which we have helped to save from destruction—the right to vote for those who are to rule us? If not then emancipation has not done us

Out of seventy eight men belonging to our ompany we have only three sick at this time. Gen. Beecher told the citizens of Waterborough hat the aged and infirm who were not able to work would be kindly cared for; but that those who could labor must do so or they would have to suffer the consequences whatever they might he, I suppose that the payma-ter has entirely forgotten us as it is shout -ix months since we have seen him. If I have made any mistakes in this article charge it to the circumstances of my

Yours respectfully, 1st Sergt H. D. Dupley, C. K. 35th, Regt

POST HASPITAL, Staden Ltn. B. C., Dec. 26, 1865. DEAR Six, -I improve this opportunity of ending you's few lines upon our own colored race, persons who were stolen from their fathertand, sold from their parents, and kept in bonduse them as wise and discreet men should.

ROBERT WALKER, of U.S.C.T.

Secession Gleams.

Under this head we shall republish weekly, extracts rom Southern literary works, produced during the Rebellion, that our readers may judge of the faitaful. swaited the poor and laboring classes of the South. had the Confederacy succeeded.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE SOUTH-ERN CONGRESS.

FARRY FROM "SOUTHERS LIT. RALLY MEASENGER. MICHMOND, JUNE 1861

Han. John Perkins, Delegate from Louisiana; From the abstract of the Constitution for the Provisional Government it appears that the slave rade, except with the slave States of North America, shall be prohibited. The Congress, herefore, not content with the laws of the late United States against it, which, it is to be presumed, were re-enacted, have unafferably fixed he surject by a provision of the Conscitution. That provision, for reasons equally conclusive will doubtless pass into the Constitution of the Permanent Government. The probabition, therefore, will no longer be a question of policy, but will be a cardinal principle of the Southern

The South is now in the formation of a Slave Republic. . . . The conest is not between the North and South as gengraphical section-for between such sections merely, there can be no controver-y--ner beween the people of the North and the people of the South, for our relations have been pleaant, and on neutral grounds there is still nothing to estrange us.

And perhaps it is not the least remarkable in this connection, that, while the one, a shapeless, organiess, mere mass of social elements in no definite relation to each other, is loved and utogised and stands the ideal of the age; the other, comely and proportioned with labor and brection, mind and matter in just relation to such other, presenting analogy to the very highest developments in animated nature, is condemned and reprobated. Even we ourselves save hardly ventured to affirm it,-while the ock crows, in fact, are ready to deny n,-and f it shall not p rish on the cross of human adement, it must be for the reason that the great B crual has purposed that such another igent of his will shall not come to such excis-

of human ignoming. . . . The principle that all men ere equal, and qually right, would have been destructive of slav ry at the South. Each required the element suited to its social nature. The natural expansion of the one became enecroschment on the other, and so the ontest was mevitable. Repudiate the doctrine, t von will, but it is true; and Seward and Lin. coln. in theory at least, are right. I realized he fact, and so unnounced that doctrine, years selure either ventured to advance it.

It the foreign slave trade had never been suppressed, slave society must have triumphed. It extended to the limits of New England, pari oassu, with emigrants from Europe came sinves rom Africa. Step by seep, the two in union marched upon the West, and it is to somebly certain, had the means to further union been admitted, that so they would have continued to march upon the West, -that slave labor would have been cheaper than birding leber, that, transcending agriculture, it would have expanded to the arts, and that thus one homogeneous orm of labor and one homogeneous form of society, unquestioned by one single dreamer, and cherished at home and honored attroad, would have overspread the entire available sur-

lace of the late United States. . .

Such, then, being the nature of this contest, his Union has been discopted in the effort of lave society to emanemate itself; and the momentous question now to be determined isshall that effort be successful? That the Reublic of the South wil, sustain her independne- there is little question. The form of our ociety is too pregnant of intellectual resources and military strength to be subdued, if, in its products, it did not hold the bonds of amity and peace upon all the leading nations of the world. perfect economy of resources, that just application of power, that concentration of forces, that ecurity of order which re-mis to slavery from the permanent direction of its best interrigence, there is no other form of human into that can stand against it; and it will build it elf a home and erect for itself, at some point within the present limits of the Southern States, a structure of imperial power and grandeur-a gionious Conjederacy of States that will stand about and serape for ages amid the amarchy of democracies that reel around it. . .

. . . The systems cannot mix; and thus it is that slavery, like the Theacian horse returning from the field of victory, still bears a master on his back; and, having achieved one revolution to escape democracy at the North, it must still achieve another to escape it at the South. In a st will ustimately triumph, none an doubt. It will become redecimed and vindiented, and the only question now to be deternined is -shall there be another revolution to that end? It is not necessary. Slavery, within the secoding States at least, is now emancipated, if men, put torward saits agents, have intreptdity to realize the fact, and act upon it. It is free to chose its constitution and its policy, and you and others are now elected to the high offive of that determination. If you shall elect slavery, avow it and affirm it-not as an existing tact, but as a living-principle of social or-

der, and assert its right, not to toleration only, but to extension and to political recognition among the nations of the earth. If, in short, you shall own slavery as the source of your authority, and aer for it, and erect, as you are commissioned to erect, not only a Southern, but Slave Republic, the work will be accomplished. Those States intending to espouse and perpetuate the institution will enter your Confederacy, those that do not, will not. Your republic will not require the pruning process of mother revolution, but, poised upon its institutions, will move on to a career of greatness and of glory unappreach d by any other nation in he world. . . .

But its policy is spurious, its principle is false; and trust me, that men who live by slavery will altinately spurn an act which charges it as a time to purchase slaves . . .

Opinions, when mer ly true, move slawly; out when approved acquire proclivity. Those, s to the right of slow ry have been true merely, so far, but they came rapidly to culmination, was the single adv care of the slave trade in 1853; it is now a question of most momentous mport. Many of as remember when we heard svery first declared to be of the normal contitution of society; few new will dare to disafrom it. Those opinions now roll on ; they are low not only true, but are coming to be trusted; hey have moved the strue are of the State, and nen who will not take the impulse and a Ivance must perish in the track of their advancement. The menth is of your Convention may misdirect the movement - they may impede the movement they may so divert it that another revolution may be necessary; but if necessarily that other revolution comes, slavery will stand serene. reet, aloft, unquestioned as to its rights or its integrity at some point within the present limts of the Southern States, and it is only for resent actors to determine whether they will ontribute or be crushed to that result. Dragzed to secession, as many have been, without due conception of its causes-for its paramount and vital cause has not been stated in our pubhe acts - men may be anxious to be dragged no brther, and may seek to cut this further movement off by vigor of the Constitution. But the avention is a weak one. The movement will not down at such a bidding. It will rise, with ory locks, it may be, to witness of the unatural manner of its taking off. This feature of the instrument will be spurned : the law acordant with it will be industriously violated ; and even the lesson still again repeated, that the erements of a constitution can never permanently bind the spirit of a vital and vigorous

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, L. W. SPRATT.

Presentation.

Charleston, Dec. 30th, 1865. GENTLEMEN. - Please accept this Banner, as a f-thle token of the high appreciation in which your Association is regarded by one of the humble daughters of Charleston. I hope that you will fling it triumphantly to the breeze on our coming glorious. Enancipation day, so that all if Carolina's sons and daughters may behold it und ax laim - " We trust in God "

With high regard, I remain yours with repects, etc., BARAH FRASER.

Charleston, Jan. 3rd, 1865. RESPECTED MADAM .- The Mechanic Associa on highly approciating the motives that promtd you to present them with the beautiful banner that was unfurled to the breeze on Enancipaion day, would take this method of tendering to you the thanks, which your neautiful gift so nichtly deserves. B. assured, Madam, that the dechanic Association will ever cherish with pride that banner as a memento of dear woman's approval of our endeavors to benefit our race. Accept, also, our thanks for the noble motto escribed on our banner

"In God we Trust."

And may that God, in whom we trust, crows And may that Good, in the sings, is the prayer of con with his richest blessings, is the prayer of W. E. your humble servants, W. E. for M ohinic Association,

FREDERICE Dov. LASS. Speaking of this wellknown colored or nor the New Belford Standard

"Twenty-seven years ago a fagitive from Southern bondage found his way to this city He received here his first enraings as a freeman. He obtained employment in a fortiles, and while blowing the bellows his over were fixed on the new-paper slip stack up h fore him, from which ne was striving to obtain knowledge . After toiling here for a few years, encouraged by a few who recognized in the capacity of being more than a mere day laborer, he went to other and higher fields of toil. Two evenings ago that fugitive slave lectured before the largest audience of the season, listened to attentively by an audience composed of the best class of our citizens. The next morning he breakfasted with the gentlem in who paid him the first ninepence he earned twenty-seven years previously."

Christmas was narkened in Norfolk and viinity by stories of a projected negro insurrece con, but the ghost of John Brown kept quiet and the day passed off pretty smoothly. In Norfelk city, however, a policeman and a negro. had a misunderstanding, which resulted in the death of the latter.

Mr. Sunner has introduced in Congress a bill o confirm the titles to grants of lands in the Sea I-lands and Plorida, given under general orders of Sherman to the freedmen, nearly a year

A colored men named John White, died at the alms house in Colebrook, Conn., last week, He was nearly one hundred years old.